Legal

L. L. THOMPSON,

L. L. THOMPSON,
Altoracy of Love.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Estate of
Love.

Altoracy of Love.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.—Estate of
Love.

an to all persons interested in said estate, that the
undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of said
James Hall, deceased, will appear before the Probate
Court of the county of La Salle and state of Illinois, at
the County Court House, in Ontawa, in said county, on
Monday, the 15th day of June A. D. 1885, for the
purpose of rendering an account of their proceedings in
the administration of said estate for the timal settlement.
Dated at Orlawa, this 18th day of May 1836.

FILZABETH HALL,
JAMES C. HALL,
ATTEST: A. T. BARTELS.

Clerk Probate Court, La Salle Co., Ill. may 23-3w*

B. F. LINCOLN,

B. F. LINCOLN,
Advance at Late.

CUARDIAN'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA

By virtue of a decretal order of the Probate Court of
said county, entered at the April term of said court, A.

D. 1853, on the application of Charles Carter, Guardian
of Lillie M Carter, Chara R, Carter charles E, Carter,
Allan E, Carter, Riale W, Carter and Ethel R, Carter,
minors, to self the following described real estate belonging to said minors, situate in the county of La
Saile and state of Himols, to wit: The southwest quarter (%) of the morthwest quarter (%) of Section Thirtyfive (35), in Township Thirty-two (32) North, Range
Three (3) East of the Thirty (3a) Principal Meridian;
I shall, on Tuesday, the ninth day of Jane A, D. 1885, at
the bourh door of the County Court House, in the city
of Ottawa, in said county of La Saile

Terms of Sale.—Cash, on approval and confirmation
of such sale by said Probate Court.

CHARLES CARTER,
May 9, 1885.-5w

Guardian of said Wards.

RICHOLSON & GENTLEMAN,

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

A By virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of La Sale county, Illinois, mode on the petition of the undersigned, Charles T. Farrell, Administrator of the Estate of Louis Soule, deceased, for leave to self the real estate of said deceased, at the April term a, b, 1853 of said court, to wit, on the fourth day of May 1885, I shall, on the inhit day of June book, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sell at public sale, at the south door of the Court House, in Ottawa, in said county, the real estate described as follows, to wit: The North Fourteen (14) Acres of the West Half (§) of the Sontheast Quarter (§) of Section Twenty three (23), in Township Thirty-three (38) North, in Bange Four (§) East of the Third P. M., containing 109 acres, all in the Township of Fall River, in La Salle county, Illinois, on the following terms, to wit: Cash.

CHARLES T. FARRELL.

Administrator of the Estate of Louis Soule, dec'd, Deted this fourth day of May A, b, 1885.

may9-4w

B. F. LINCOLN.

B. F. LINCOLN,

MIGNIES ALE STATE OF H.LINOIS, LA SALLE

M ASTER'S SALE STATE OF H.LINOIS, LA SALLE

In the matter of Asa T. Soulie v. Mary S. Baker, Joseph Baker, Eugene E. Soule, Hortone J. Pembrook,
Lewis H. Soule, Isabella L. Soule, Genyvieve Soule and
Charles T. Farrell as Administrator of the Estate of
Lewis Soule, deceased. - On Bill to Forector Morigage.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a
decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, in
suid court, on the thirtieth day of April a. p. 1885,
I. Geo, W. W. Biake, Master in Chancery for said court,
on Tuesday, the minth day of June a. p. 1855, at two
o'clock in the afternoon of said day, shall sell at public
auction to the highest and best bidder, for each, at the
south door of the County Court Heuse in Ottawa, in said
county, the following described real estate, situate in south door of the County Court House in Ottawa, it said county, the following described reat estate, situate in the county of La Saille and state of Himots, to wit. The northeast quarter (NEA) of section thirty-two (32), in township thirty-three (33) orth, range four (4) east, of the third (3d) principal meridian, containing one handred and sixty (160 acres; together with all and singular the tenements and heredimments thereunto belonging.

GEO. W. W. BLAKE,
Master in Chamcery,
Dated Ottawa, Ill., May 9th, s. p. 1886.
B. F. Lixcoux, Sofr for Complies.

mays-tw

BARNES & BARNES,

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. - Notice GUARDHAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Guardian of B. Frank Chandler, a minor, will, in pursuance of a decree fiel in the County Court of Marshall county. Illinois, on the 2th day of May 1885, expose for sale at public vendue, at the front door of the County Court House, in Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, to the highest and best bidder, on terms as follows: The purchase et to pay one third part of the purchase price at the time of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, payable annually, securing the same by notes with approved personal security and mortgage on the lands sold; or, if the purchaser so elect, he can pay all cash down at the time of sail sale—on June sixth (8th), 1885, at one o'clock and thirty minutes of said day, the following described real estate, to wit, One undivided fourth interest in the east thirty (30) acres south of the canal in the northeast quarter of Section Ten (10), in Township Thirty three (2) North, in Range Three (3) East of the Third Trinepal Meridian, in the county of La Salle and state of Illinois.

JOHN 5, THOMPSON.

Barnes & Barnes, Solrs, Lacon, Ill. may16-3w

FINAL SETTLEMENT, ESTATE OF PINAL SETTLE-MENT, -ESTATE OF JOHN GILL, DECEASED, -Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of said John Gill, deceased, will appear before the Probate Court of the county of La Saile and state of Illinois, at the County Court House, in Ottawa, in said county, on Monday, the 15th day of June A. D. 1855, for the purpose of rendering an account of his proceedings in the administration of said estate for the man settlement.

Dated at Ottawa, this 15th day of May 1853.

WILLIAM CHAPPLE,
ATTEST: A. T. BARTELS.

Administrator.

ATTEST: A. T. BARTELS, Administrator, Clerk Probate Court, La Salle Co., Ill. may 16-3w

L. L. THOMPSON,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY-SS. Pr bate Court of La Salle County, to the May Term, STATE OF HILLNOIS, La Salle County—ss. Probate Count of La Saile County, to the May Term, A. D. 1885.

Joseph E. Porter, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Thomas A. Porter, deceased, rs. Delaner Porter. America Ellsworth, Elizabeth Ebersol, Alice Porter, George Porter, Frank Porter and J. J. Ramier—Petition to sell read existe to pay debits.

Affidavit of the non-residence of America Ellsworth, Elizabeth Ebersol and Frank Porter, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court of La Saile county, notice is hereby given to the said America Ellsworth, Elizabeth Ebersol and Frank Porter, that the said plaintiff, Joseph E. Porter, Administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Thomas A. Porter, deceased, has filed his petition in the said Probate Court of La Saile county for an order to sell the premises belonging to the estate of said deceased, or so much of it as may be needed to pay the debts of said deceased, and described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter (SWk)—of section seventeen (17), townshipthirty-two (22) north, range four (4) east, of the third principal meridian, in the county of La and state of Illinois; and that a summons has been issued out of said court against you, returnable at the June term a. b. 1885 of said court, to be holden on the third Monday of June a. p. 1885 at the Court House in Ottawa, in La Saile county, Illinois.

Now, unless you, the said America Elisworth, Elizabeth Ebersol and Frank Porter, shall personally be and appear before said Probate Court of La Saile county on the first day of a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in said county on the third Monday of June 1885, and plead, answer or denour to the said complainant's petition filed therein, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

Ottawa Illinois, May 21st, 1885.

Probate Clerk.

L. L. Thompson, Comply's Solictor.

L. L. Thomeson, Compit's Solicitor, Product Clerk. may23-5w

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. B. TIME TABLE, October 13th, 1883.

Going South.		E .		T. W.	Going North.	
Pass. No. 71 B.	Pass. No. 69 B.	Dist. from Aurors.	STATIONS.	Dist, betw.	Pass. No. 70 B.	Pass. No.1 B.
P.M. LV 4.45 6.14 6.18 6.30	8.45 10.23 10.28 10.39	1 8%	Chicago Aurora West Aurora. Fox Riv Junc Oswego	3	A M. AB 10.30 9.12 9.07 8.54	7.10 5.39 5.34 5.25
6.46 6.54 7.03 7.12 7.22	10.53 11.00 11.06 11.18 11.23 11.33	15% 15% 19 % 19 % 19 %		3 K	8.42 8.34 8.26 8.18 8.08 7.58	5.07 5.00 4.58 4.45 4.34 4.21
7.80	11.42 11.50	35%	Wedron Dayton	4	7.50 7.42	4.15
7.50	12.02	43% 44 41%	South Ottawa.	1	7.28	3.50
8.10	12.24	46% 52%	Side Track Grand Ridge Richards	11	7.08	8.30
8.90 P.M. AB	12.45 P M. AH	60%	Streator		6.50 A.M.L.V	8.15 F M. L

Freight trains carrying passengers leave Ottawa as follows: For Earl, 4.20 P.M.: for Aurora, 10.05 A.M.: for Streator, 5.05 A.M.: for Streator for Morning train makes close connection at Aurora for Morning train hakes close connection at Autora of all points east and west.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, C B, & Q. Drawing Room Cars, Hotton's Reclining Chair Cars, and the C.

B, & Q. Palace Dining Cars, by this route. All isformation about rates of fare, sleeping car accommodations and time tables will be cheerfully given by applying to PERCIVAL LOWELL.

General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

ios. J. Pottes. General Manager, Chicago. GEO. E. ROE. Agent at Ottawa

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad

On and after Ap	pril 29, 1884, trains on the C. & A., pass Joliet as follows:	R.
Denver Express K. C. and St. L. E.	GOING NORTH. 5.4 5.5 3.12 3.22 3.23 3.24 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25 3.25	0 P
Jollet Accommod	Soing South.	30 A
K. C. and St. L. E.	xpress 12.	15 A 15 P
And St. Louis Expres	ess, Denver Express, and Kansa press trains run daily: Express	+ Cl

Kansas City and St. Louis Express going south runs through without change of cars. Morning train to St. Louis has free chair cars, and evening train through sleepers to St. Louis and Springheid.

ils and Springfield.

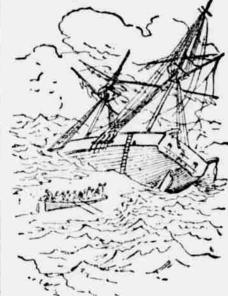
JAY W. ADAMS,
Ticket Agent C. & A. Railroad.

Oil Upon the Waves in Storms.

A very interesting and important matter is now being experimented on at the hydrographic office of the United States navy department. It has been claimed that oil poured upon the water in the most violent storms will speedily calm the waves. It acts in some measure as a coat of varnish might do, and prevents the terrific foaming walls of water from breaking. The greatest danger to ships in a storm is from these tremendous waves that strike and break over them. Their force is so terrible that it frequently knocks in the thick double-plated glass that covers the port holes, and even splinters the doors of staterooms. Tons of water are shipped into the hollow iron cylinder which now constitutes our steam | glazed with "shellas." ships. Cabin floors are sometimes covered with water six inches deep, and men and women can only wring their hands and cry "God save us! we're going to the bottom!"

Many a time within the last stormy year has this scene been enacted in mid-ocean. The great blows from the weight of water breaking over decks frequently carry away ventilators, boats and even pilot houses, breaking them from the strongest fastenings. The oil softens the seas and prevents the mad lashing and foaming. A storm of oil would be hard to imagine.

The hydrographic office has been collecting facts on the subject. When a sufficient number are gathered they will be published in pamphlet form. Meantime some experiences of thrilling interest have already been noted. One of the most exciting stories is that of the rescue of the crew of the wrecked brig Fedore by the steamer Chicago, illustrated in the picture.



OIL UPON THE WATERS. It was blowing a great gale, with heavy sens. The Fedore was going down rapidly. How to get near her was the question. The sea would have tossed any rescuing boat against the Fedore and crushed her like an eggshell. They accomplished the rescue in this way: The Chicago ran to windward of the Fedore. Then the captain poured oil upon the water, and during a momentary full the lifeboat was launched safely and put out towards the sinking vessel. The oil acted like a charm. A can of it was taken in the boat and poured off the bow upon the raging water. Around the boat all became instantly calm, though it broke in masses of foam a short distance away. As they approached the Fedore her crew also poured oil upon the waves. They calmed down so that the brave lifeboat's men came alongside the Fedore and took off her whole crew in safety. The illustration shows the lifeboat, with the rescued men, leaving the Fedore as she goes down. The small quantity of oil used by the lifeboat during her trip was remarkable. It was only one-half gallon.

Other stories no less striking are told, First Officer W. Maltjen, of the German steamer Colon, in December, 1884, used oil bags with remarkable effect. Two bags filled with boiled oil were hung over the bow. The oil spreading over the surface prevented the waves from breaking, and the ship rode quite easily during the continuance of the gale. In November, 1881, the steamship Venice, from Savannah to Europe with cot ton, while running before a heavy northwest gale was boarded by a tremendous sea. The captain determined to heave to, and men were stationed to pour oil down the closet chutes forward and to throw waste, soaked in oil, to windward. The vessel came round without shipping any water. As she kept falling off, it was concluded to put her again before the sea, which was done without trouble, and it was found that she kept per-

fectly dry as long as the oil was used. A writer in a late Scientific American calls attention to the long, shining, smooth streaks seen at times upon the ocean. He says they are caused by great schools of fish. The moss-bunker makes its appearance in immense numbers at given times. This is the signal for an attack on them by ravenous bluefish and scores of other hungry enemies. They are devoured by the thousand. Their enemies are mostly biting fish, and their skin and fat are broken. Oil globules float in countless myriads upon the surface of the water, and as the shoal moves onward, the smooth tracks are produced. By them it is easy to tell where there is a good catch of bluefish. The fishermen call such an ap-

pearance a "slick." A whale was washed ashore near Fire Island inlet. The surf there at all times is very heavy, and with its beating and the scratching of the sand, the hide of the whale was soon broken. Oil began to coze out in quantity. Presently around the whale the water became smooth, although the surf all about it was beating against the shore as



SMOOTH WATER AROUND A DEAD WHALE. As the oil continued to flow, the calm, shining spot broadened and lengthened till finally it was a mile or two in width, and reached out toward the horizon far as the

eve could see. Paper Napkins.

A great many napkins and other articles of usefulness are now made in Europe from the bark of the paper mulberry. The bark make this a coiffure that a poet might sig. for these purposes is first dried in the air Besides that, and far more to the point, i is for two or three days, then plunged for becoming to almost every woman.

24 hours into a current of fresh water, Upon the right of Fig. 2 is shown

paper is made; they are rolled into balls the head. It is classic in its simplicity. weighing about 35 pounds each, which are washed anew in running water, in which they are allowed to soak for a shorter time than previously, and are then dried; finally they are boiled in lye made from the ashes of buckwheat flour, constant stirring being kept up; another washing in pure water carries away the last impurities, and the fibres are next pounded with hammers of wood for about 20 minutes: after this they are a second time rolled into balls, and finally transformed into pulp, rice water being mixed with it. The subsequent treatment of the pulp is identical with that of the ordinary manufacture of paper. "Leather paper" is obtained by the superposition of many sheets of the material, previously steeped in "yonoko," pressed and

Wash Your Head.

Keeping the head perfectly clean, says a writer in The Salem (Mass.) Gazatte, is a great aid to health. A distinguished p ysician, who has spent much of his time at quarantine, said that a person whose head was thoroughly washed every day rarely ever took contagious diseases, but when the hair was allowed to become dirty and matted it was hardly possible to escape infection. Many persons find speedy relief for nervous headache by washing the head thoroughly in weak soda water. We have known cases almost wholly cured in ten minutes by this simple remedy. A friend finds it the greatest relief in case of "rose cold," the cold symptoms entirely leaving the eyes after one thorough washing of the bair. The head should be thoroughly dried afterward, and draughts of air should be avoided for a little

Facts of Interest.

Large quantities of timber is creoseted in the west for railroad ties. This increases the density as well as the tenacity of the

In a recent law suit in Boston it was shown rent, per year, more than four times the cost of the instruments.

covery of an antidote for strychnine, which is said to have been fully corroborated by a series of successful tests on animals.

The improved steam fog whistles now in use can be heard a distance of 20 miles. With these there is not much excuse for a collision at sea. The sound is produced by the action of steam, or compressed air, upon two slotted cylinders, the one fixed, the other revolving within it.

Sixty per cent, of the children born in Russia die before the age of 5 years. Less than one-half of the males reach the age of 35, and a third of these are unfit for military service, either from constitutional debility an elaborate structure of heterogeneous or from not having attained the requisite stature.

inoculated with the cholera microbe. Whether ered with frills and bows and flounces as to the experiment proves successful will be seen become execrable to look at, expensive to pay cholera breaks out. Among those inocu- for, and absolutely useless to wear. lated was a New York Herald correspondent. The operation was performed hypodermic-Sensations followed like those protoms continue 48 hours.

Modes of Dressing the Hair.

any more on women who care how they look. or is trimmed with handsome lace. By married women and those past the rosebud age the hair is generally worn high upon the head. The bangs and locks coming low and covering the forehead are slowly going out of fashion. The tendency is to wear the front locks back from the brows, somewhat. Indeed, one sees occasionally the front bair rolled back over a cushion, after the manner of the old French marquise. Ladies with white hair, particularly, are fond of this some very pleasing designs among the new style. It is possible, indeed, that a year more may see the fashionable front hair combed are the newer tambouring timepieces, which, smoothly back. One fashion can't last for- as the name indicates, consist of a clock set ever, even when it is as pretty as that of in a tambourine. Of course, the tambourine loosely curied short locks above the brows. affords a wide field for a varying of decora-Short hair is more worn in New York than tion. A pretty conceit is that of a clock one might imagine. It is seen trequently. I We give here a couple of heads showing the latest novelties in hair dressing for girls and young ladies.



CURLS. CATOGAN.

The popular Parisian mode at present is the "Catogan," shown on the left. going into a craze over it. The hair, which must be rather short, is first parted from one ear to the other, and then down the middle. are also curled and left to bang down at the side or over the "Catogan."

On the right is another mode, perhaps even prettier. In this fashion the hair is parted over the head from ear to ear, as before. The front hair is waved or not, according to taste, and also combed up and hair is waved above. The ends are cured For dressy toilets this arrangement of the bair is suitable.

the fashionable figure of 8 coiffure. The set, short front hair is curied in wavy locks. The back hair is caught and turned about upon the head in the manner of the odfashioned French twist. The ends are then turned upon the top of the head in the form of a figure 8. The twists should be loose aid flattened, so as not to stick up like knots. The hair drawn high, showing the outlineof the head, the tiny curls about the napeof the neck, and the loosely curled front locks make this a coiffure that a poet might sing.

Upon the right of Fig. 2 is shown another

after which, with the aid of a particular method of doing the hair for a young girl. kind of cord, the two species of fibres of It is called the peasant confure and is popuwhich it is composed are separated. The lar in Vienna. It consists simply of winding interior fibres are those from which fine the long, heavy braids in a coronet around



With the bair high, for parties and for evening and dinner dress, flowers or small tips of feathers are fastened with a diamond pin or some other kind of clasp. Fancy hairpins of amber, shell, gilt, jet, coral and everything else imaginable were never more fashionable. In truth, they are worn in such

Oscar Wilde on the Perfect Gown. The French milliner passes a lurid and Carriages, lucrative existence in sewing on bows where there should be no bows, and flounces where there should be no flounces. But, alas! his industry was in vain. For all ready-made ornamentation merely makes a dress ugly to look at and cumbersome to wear. The beauty of dress, as the beauty of life, comes always from freedom. At every moment a dress should respond to the play of the girl who wears it, and exquisitely echo the melody of each movement and each gesture's grace. Its loveliness is to be sought for in the delicate play of light and line in dainty rippling folds, and not in the useless ugliness and ugly uselessness of a stiff and stereoty ped decoration. It is true that in many of the latest Paris dresses which I have seen there seems to be some recognition of the value of folds. But unfortunately the folds are all artificially made and sewn down, and so their charm is entirely destroyed. For a fold in a dress is not a fact, an item to be entered in a that the Bell Telephone company charges for bill, but a certain effect of light and shade, which is only exquisite because it is evanescent. Indeed, one might just as well Prof. Arpad Bokali, of the University of paint a shadow on a dress as sew a fold down Klausenberg, has made the important dis- on one. And the chief reason that a modern dress wears so short a time is that it cannot be smooth dout, as it should be, when it is laid aside in the wardrobe. In fact, in a fashionable dress there is far too much "shaping;" the very wealthy, of course, will not care, but it is worth while to remind those who are not millionaires that the more seams the more shabbiness. A well-made dress should last almost as long as a shawl, and if it is well made it does. And what I mean by a well-made dress is a simple dress that hangs from the shoulders; that takes its shape from the figure, and its folds from the movements of the girl that wears it, And what I mean by a badly made dress is materials, which, having been first cut to pieces with the shears, and then sewn to-In Spain numbers of persons are being gether by the machine, are ultimately so cov-

New Chatelaine Bag.

A novelty which has just been introduced duced by an attack of malaria. The symp- is the Mascotte chatelaine bag of leather, with belts to match. This is flat on the back, with an open pocket that can be used for fan, handkerchief or other articles, and from this pocket the flap folds over the extension bag, fastening the more valuable articles securely. At the upper corners of the back are two straps that are in some cases arranged to pass over the belt and in others are brought together in a large hook, which is Variety in this, as in other fashions, is the caught over the belt, but not fastened. For style now. It may be said, too, that not in the more elaborate costumes a chatelaine many years have the modes of wearing the bag, somewhat similar to those carried on hair been so healthful, airy, loose and so the arm during the past season, is suspended little burdensome as they are at present, from the belt, and is made of the material of The ugly old doorknob fashion is never seen the dress, and either pointed or embroidered,

Fashionable Clocks.

Jewelers' Circular. The demand for fanciful clocks is still un limited, if one is to judge by the number of new patterns furnished this spring, both by manufacturers at home and abroad. Of the making of placque clocks there appears to be no end, and it must be said that there are gilt ones. In competition with placque clocks being carried in a sedan chair.

The Polonaise.

In defiance of all novelties that have been introduced since its first appearance, the polonaise is still far from being abandoned. Probably it will never be abandoned, but will continue, and furnish material for fancy to exercise itself upon and produce numberless ingenious diversities from one wellknown form. But it is no longer an ordinary, commonplace polonaise, buttoned down the middle of the front, and occasionally varied by being open below the belt. It has developed into a complicated garment, sometimes open at the sides, sometimes long on the right side and short on the left, at times draped most profusely, and at others entirely deprived of all back breadths.

Traveling Cloaks.

[Harper's Bazar.] The long traveling cloaks of mohair at 50 cents a yard are the best choice for people of small means. They are made long and After the front locks have been waved slightly straight, in princesse shape, buttoned down they are combed straight up and fastened to the entire front, and the back has flat pleats a braid made before at the top of the head.

The ends of the hair are to be curled with hot irons and arranged in loose, frizzy curls.

for \$7 or \$8 the piece are enough for two of The back hair is waved down to the naps of these traveling garments, and it is well for the neck, here caught together, and the whole two friends to buy a piece together. Canstrand is now turned up over the hand and vas lined with thin silk is the new and fashtied with ribbon; in this way the hanging jonable fabric for such cloaks, but they make hair bag "Catogan" is formed. The ends left too frail and costly a garment for those who study economy.

Braided Cuffs and Plastrons.

These are fashionable. A plastron, by the way, is an ornamental breast-plate. The name comes from the old days of armorfastened at the top of the head. A twis is bearing. The cuffs and front piece can be put on to look like a figure 8. It can be bought ready made in pretty patterns of selped out with a length of false hair if he open work braiding. The braiding is in natural hair is not thick enough. The back scarlet and gold, or brown, gold and green, or black and gold, and in various other coland tied with a bow of ribbon in the pek. ors. They are extremely pretty, and the same set can be worn with different suits. The plastron tapers down to the waist line The second illustration shows on the left in a graceful curve. Collars also come with

FASHIONLETS.

Girls now wear short dresses till they are quite 18 years old.

Small girls' dresses are made shorter, and they define the form more closely in the Flat turbans and conical-crowned, narrow-

brimmed hats are equally fashionable for little girls. A fashionable authority says that black, golden brown and blue are the best colors for

a middle-aged lady with white hair.

M KNEUSSL'S DRUG STORE,

MAIN STREET,

West of La Salle Street, (south side,) OTTAWA, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

tir por d keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

All the new and popular Patent Medicines, Extracts and Spices for culinary

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B.C. W. B. H. A.C. HOME.

endurance, is not an incurable disease if treated in time. Perhaps no other disease has baffled the efforts of science and medicine as this, but at last a remedy has been diseavened in bailed the enorts of science and medicine as this, but at last a remedy has been discovered in Songoline TISM, and is heartly en-dorsed by many of the Leading Physicians.

MARSFILLES MFG. CO., La Balle Co., Hilmote.

"TONGALINE is doing all that is claimed it will do."

G. C. SEIFERT, M. D., Cantrall, Ili.

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B. F. Davis, Sturgeon, Mo.

"In my opinion TONGALINE supercedes all other so-called rheumatic remedies."
S. C. Worsham, M. D., Marengo, Ili,

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WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL

SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE ONSI 8 0

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-continental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facilitates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Boutheast, and corresponding points West, Northwest and Southwest.

The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Misseuri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rall; substantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and luxuries of its Passenger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are composed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptuous Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

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Still another DIRECT LINE, via Seneca and Kankakee, has been opened between Newport News, Richmond Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Lafayette and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

For detailed information see Maps and Folders, obtainable, as well as Tickets, at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada; or by addressing

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